## SAVANNAH.

THE RELIEF MOVEMENT.

Our Special Report of the Trip of the Daniel Webster With Supplies for the Destitute Citizens.

Distribution of the Contributions of New York and Boston.

CENES AT THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

MILITARY CHANGES AT SAVANNAH.

General Grover in Command of the Port,

The steamship Arago, Captain Gadaden, from Savannah meary 24, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to purser Fred. W. Ely fer late pay

THE RELIEF MOVEMENT AT THE HORTH. d not been heard on a New York dock, and it is only he past month that they could be practic Sherman's masterly strategy in Georgia has d the gates of this long pent up city, and in a few

es that no vindictive or bitter feeling of any descrip ing that oceans of blood have been spfit during sivil war of nearly four years' duration, yet we, at est, are ready to extend the right hand of fellowship

ted an agent of the people of Savannah to come th and negotiate a purchase of goods to be distributed anction of Major General Sherman, and Colonel sanction of Major General Boerman, and Country, having procured the necessary papers, came to r York on his mission of charity. He appeared ove the Chamber of Commerce, and made speech, when resolutions were passed faverable object in view and appointing a committee of ed with the Produce Exchange, and the result was that stare were handed in. Provisions were immediately grahased, shipped on board the Rebecca Clyde for Sa

rebased, shipped on board the Rebecca Clyde for Samah—sent as contributions—which vessel sailed for restination on Saturday, the 14th inst. In Beston a meeting was held at Fancull Hall: in aid the sufferers, at which the lamented Edward Everets Evered his last public address. Here a handsome sum sraised, and a vessel named the Grayhound despatched the same day that the Echecca Clyde left New York, which he forwarded to Colonal Allen at New York, which he cod on board the government transport Daniel Webed on board the government transport Daniel Web-The firm of Glidden & Williams, of Boston, also assed thirty thousand dollars for the purchase of na. These were also sent to New York and shipd dollars worth of provisions and articles of clothing pere thus sent on board those three vessels. They came se thus sent on board those survey and the sent on board those sharitable peace effering to a suffering community, a charitable peace effering to a suffering compelled to

ABOARD THE BATTH. WILLIAM

the harbor of Eavannah as correspondent for the the HEMALD to send correspondents with every

At eight o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 20th, we centered he Savannah river. Its muddy stream might' Acarly he he Savannah river. Its muddy stream might' Acarly he listinguished in contrast with the blue are of the coan. There was much interest manifester; by all on coard in examining the different points wh' ch so istely and been hold as rebel territory. Fort Puls at stood on bold relief, with the national colors it sauting gally rom its flagstaff. The Martella tower, valt hit ancher and worn appearance and battered ligh shouse in the sar, looked the very picture of desolat' on and subjugation. It was wet weather at this time, and a heavy fog proad itself over the river and the country fer miles gound.

when fully abreast of Fort Pulsa' it the obstructions in the river bogan to show themselves. An old wreck formed were properly to the channel to the channel. The Daniel Webster was being piloted within a few yards of the sunken craft, when we immediately got entangled in another wreck which had bee a placed right alongside the first. Here was a fix, and the next thing was the best method to get out of it. A boat put off from the fort with a naval officer and rew, which came alongside in order to board us. The is acident comes in here. Just as the line was being the lower from the dock of the Daniel Webster the report of a gun was heard from the boat alongside. A colored spailor was seen to jump, while the propensity extended tagel not a little to his companions. The fact was that a rifle had accidentally gone off, blowing away the Anamb of the jumping individual and taking part of a sother's heel over the side of the best.

On Saturday after moon a tugbeat came down from Savannah, while on our way up the river, and, taking the passengers on be ard, landed us safely in the city. It would be unnece sary to give any longthened description of the appearan se of matters, either military or civic, on the day of our arrival. My mission is to describe the reception of the provisions, and I must, at least for the present, keep myself to that task. A few remarks as to

desits in any shape or form, but it is quite the contrary. Suffering to a large extent, and in its most hideous form, may be found among all classes, and the higher are in fact more affilioted than the lower. A certain amount of fact more affilioted than the lower. A certain amount of fact more affilioted than the lower. A certain amount of several contract them making known to the world their true position, and some would sconer die of starvation than let their neighbors know of their wants. Then there are others (and I am glad to say those are very few who suppose that it is absolute degradation to accept of relief from the hands of the Yankees. But the kind and eloquent letter of Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, should at once disarm those carriers of any prejudice entertained by them. It can never be a degrading situation to any people to receive a kindly charity at the hands of another.

There are many high toned gentlemen in Savannahmen of education and foresight—and they do not object to this movement. Although their leanings heretofore might have been towards the robel confederacy, yet now their eyes are opened, and they see to what a pass fanaticism has brought them. They have been reduced, several of them, from the rank of millionaires to shoulut starvation. They constitute a number of the Savannah poor, and they are not ashamed to own it. Stern facts have probed through the errors of their conduct, and now they are prout to be again placed under the broad folds of the Union banner.

The Rebecca Cryde, with the New York contributions,

To Hon. R. D. Arrond, Mayor of the city of Savannah, Georgia:—
Sur.—You will receive from the officers of a meeting of the citizens of Boston, held in Fancuil Hall, on Monday, the 9th inst., an attested copy of its proceedings.

The undersigned were appointed a committee under the fourth resolution. It gives us great grainfeation to be the organ of communication between the people of Savannah and our own citizens. Sister cities on the Atlantic, largely connected by friendly offices and commercial ties, it gives us sincere pleasure to witness the reopening of an intercourse which has been temporarily suppended, and which we believe will never agule be closed. But far above and beyond the relations to which we have just referred, we should not be true to our own convictions, nor to the feelings which animate our citizens, were we to refrain from expressings abecame cause of extinfaction in receiving the resolutions passed at the public meeting held in Savannah on the 38th day of Desember last.

We regard them as the true exponent of the heart of the Southern people, and we cordially welcome their expression.

the Bouthern people, and we cordially welcome their expression.

The history of former days is not forgotten. It has rather been deepened by the late trials of our nation. We remember the earlier kindness and liberality of the citizens of Savannah towards the people of Boston in the dark colonial days. We recall the meeting held there on the 10th day of August, 1774, when a committee was appointed to receive subscriptions for the suffering poor of Boston, as to which it is recorded, "there are large denations of rice for the sufferers in Boston, and had we the means of sending it to them, with very little trouble, much more could be collected and sent. nations of rice for the sufferers in Bostos, and had we the means of sending it to them, with very little trouble, much more could be collected and sent. Few subscribed less than ten tierces of rice. The rice was sent to New York and sold there, and the proceeds, £216 0s. 5d., were remitted to the Boston committee, and by them applied to the Fillie of the poor here. We remember that Nathaniel Greene, the noble son of Rhode Island, sleeps in your brautiful cemetery. We recall the scene on the banks of the Savannah river, where "the military and municipality met the mournful procession at the landing in your city, the whole body of citizens joining with one accord in the last demonstration of respect to him who, of all those who had distinguished themselves during the war of the Revolution was next to Washington, the one who held at this moment the highest place in public esteem."

The memory of past days, of common danger and common suffering of an united people struggling to be fred, stand before us. The annals of the South and the North, engraven together upon the tablots of memory, still live, and we bed, see that neither the South nor the North will permit them to die.

Your executive committed will give written instructions to those in immediate charge of the transmission and delivery to you of our offerings of peace and good will. And we libbe soon to hail the day when all the people of the United States will, in the language of the President, quoted in your resolutions, find "peace by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority, under the constitution," leaving all questions which remain to be adjusted by the peaceful means of legislation, conference and votes. We are, very respectfully, yours.

F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., Mayor.

William B. Speoner, William Gray, William Perkina, M. D. Ross, John A. Blanchard, George W. Bond, Joseph C. Teler, E. S.

Tobey, Daniel H. Coolidge, E. R. Mudge, Alpheus Hardy, L. R. Spaulding, Jose Whitney, Joseph C. Tyler, E. S.

Tobey, Daniel H. Coolidge, E. R. Mu

Mr. Oscar G. Sawyer's Despatch.

on Thursday last Brevet Major General C. Grover, of the Mineteenth army corps, assumed command of the city, relieving Brovet Major General J. W. Geary, who has, since the occupation of the city, commanded the place to the perfect minfaction of all clauses of the com-munity. No more popular officer can be found than he. in their nature—will long be remembered as being firm and decided, yet bearing as lightly on all as the exigencies of the times permitted. The city authorities have passed a series of resolutions expressive of their high apprecia-tion of his administration of affairs, and their feelings of

new position, but he has already carned the good epinion of all who have come in contact with him. He will become, I predict, a very popular commandant. He has taken hold of the affairs of the city with an energy that promises at an early day the best results. The emitary condition of the town has not been improved by the large army quartered in and about it, and it will require some time to purify it once again. This, General Grover is attending to.

The following are General Grover's and Gen. Geary's general orders in assuming and relinquishing command

of the city:

General Orders—No. 1.

General Orders—No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, SAVANNAR, GA., Jan. 19, 1865.

PRESURENT to general orders from the besidquarters the Department of the South, the undersigned hereby a sumes command of the district and post of Savannah.

Existing orders will continue in force until further of C. GROVER,

Brevet Major General commanding.

cordinate with which they have sequisced and assisted in all measures for the public good. Believing that very soon the time will come when military government will no lenger be necessary in this city, the General new takes his farewell of it, and commends it and its inhabitants to his successor, trusting that they will extend to him the same confidence and courtesy which have rendered the relations heretofore subsisting so extinfactory. By arder of Brevet Major General J. W. GEARY.

W. T. FORERS, A. A. G.
MIPORYANT GENERAL MITMAMAS RELATING TO TRADE AND CONTRADANCE.

I append a general order from Major General Sherman which will be read with interest by every one. It relates to the policy adopted concerning commerce and intercourse with the inhabitants of the South:—

REQUIATIONS GOVERNING COMMERCE AND INTERCOURSE WITH THIS INHABITANTS OF THE SOUTH.

Special Field OFFICE—No. 13.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVINERS OF THE MINISTERS, INTERCOURSE WITH THE PILLY, SAVANCA, Ga. Jan. 15, 1865.

The Department of the South having been placed with n the sphere of this command, and it being highly destrable that an uniform policy prevail touching commerce and intercourse with the inhabitants of the South will be adhered to unless modified by law or the orders of the War Department:—

1. Commerce with fereign nations cannot be permitted.

pendant on it for the necessities of life, and even that trade must be kept subject to strict military centrol or surveillance.

2. Trade stores will be permitted at Beaufort, Hilton Head, Zavannah, Fernandina, St. Augustine and Jacksonville, in all the articles of food and clothing, groceries, ladies' and children's goods generally, and articles not contraband of war.

3. Te trade is a privilege; and no person will be allowed to buy and selt for profit unless he be a citizen of the United States, and subscribe to any legal cath or obligation that is or may be prescribed by law; and at points threatened by an enemy, the officer commanding may further cancet as a condition that the trader shall himself engage te serve in some military capacity to aid in the defence of the place.

4. Persons desiring to trade will apply to the commanding officer of the post and obtain his written consent, specifying the kind, nature and extent of the trade; and when he requires importations from Northern cities he will in like manner apply for his permit. The commanding officer of the post may appoint some good efficer to supervise these matters, who will frequently inspect the stores, and when there is not sufficient competition will fix the prices of sale. These stores will in like manner and supervision of the Commanding General of the Department of the South by himself or an inspector general.

5. In order that purchases may be made with economy,

will fix the prices of sale. These stores will in like manner be subject to the supervision of the Commanding General of the Department of the Bouth by himself or an inspector general.

5. In order that purchases may be made with economy, the commanding officer of each post will make reports of his action in regard to trade, with the names of traders, ameunts of goods desired for sale, &c., to the commanding general of the department, who will, in like manner, make full reports to the Secretary of the United States Treasury, to the end that he may instruct the collectors of ports from which shipments are expected as to the necessary permits and clearances. It being utterly impracticable that a general commanding military operations should give his personal attention to such matters, it is desirable that as much power as possible should be held to the strictest account that no trade is permitted injurious to the military interests of the United States.

6. Sales of cotton will be restricted absolutely to the United States.

6. Sales of cotton will be restricted absolutely to the United States.

6. Sales of cotton will be restricted absolutely to the United States Treasury agents, and no title in cotton or bill of sale will be respected until after the cotton is sold at New York. Country people having small lots of cotton are permitted to bring the same in to be exchanged for food and clothing for their families. The Quartermaster will set aside a store or warehouse, to which each wagon bearing cotton will, after entering the military lines, proceed direct, where an agent of the Treasury Department will receive and weight the same, and pay for it the price fixed in the eighth section of the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, viz: three-fourths the value of oction as quoted in the New York market; and the Secretary of the Treasury is horeby requested to make appointments of agents to carry out the provisions of said act at the posts of fillion Head, Savannah, Fernandina and Jacksonville.

7. In order that the

## JAMES RIVER.

The Maval Exploits in the James Biver.

The Rebel Vessels Accomplish Unheard Of Feats,

Point, which place he left yesterday, says that all the rebel vessels have returned up the James river. It is not probable they will soon again repeat their expedition, as there is now gunboat and iron-clad force enough to take pare of all such adventurers.

## REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Gumboats om a Rampage.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 26.]
The Fredericksburg passed the obstructions on Tucaday, but the other vessels grounded. Finding her consorts were stopped by the obstructions, the Fredericksburg returned to their assistance. The floot tide floated them off, and yesterday morning the whole fleet, with the exception of the little Drewry, which was blown up on Tuenday, passed the obstructions and steamed down the ricer. As they have passed through Grant's lines we shall hear nothing from them until they return, except through Yankee sources. There was no loss of life on board the Drewry, the crew escaping previous to the explosion.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 26.)

After their failure to pass Yankee obstructions in Trent's Reach on Tuesday, our gunboats returned up river to their anchorage of Graveyard Bend. Last night we received unofficial information that they had gone

The Naval Attack Not Resumed After the First Failure.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 28.]
The naval expedition down the James was not resumed after the failure on Tuesday, and our iron-clads are now in their old positions.

[From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 28.—Afternoon edition.]
The statements this morning in several of our contemporaries to the effect that our iron-clads had passed the Yankee obstructions at Trent's Reach, and were passing down the James river, have doubtless created anticipations of exciting news to-day from our flottling; but the fact is that only the Fredericksburg went through or over the obstructions; and when Lieutenant F. K. Shepherd, the commanding officer, discovered the consorts of his vessel were aground, he returned to their assistance. The rising tide lifted the Virginia and Richmond from the bars upon which they struck, and the flottlis then returned to the vicinity of their former position, where, at last accounts this forenoon, they were still remaining. The Drewry was blown up, as stated this morning, and Fort Harrison was not retaken.

Scheme in Northern Mexico. San Francisco, Jan. 27, 1868.

The California journals are discussing the subject of the Emperor Napoleon's colonization scheme in Northern Merico, and generally take the view that it will relieve the State of Southern malcontents and rebel sympathizers, many of whom are already preparing to leave American settlers will revolutionize the country, if the Monroe doctrine is not sooner asserted by the United

# THE PEACE MISSION.

Jeff. Davis Said to be Willing to Waive All Formalities and Treat for Peace.

President Lincoln Will Give a Hearing to any Person of Induence from the Rebel States.

The Rebel Versions of the Terms Very Different.

They Say Mr. Blair Proposed to Davis to Choose His Own Terms for Reconstruction.

The Rebels Firing the Fainting Southern Hearts,

&e.,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1865. The result of Mr. Blair's volunteer visits to Richmo ties and send to Washington or receive from there com is willing to give a hearing to any person of influence who may come from the States in rebellion with or with-out Davis' authority to treat of peace on the basis of submission to the Union. Of the above facts there is no doubt.

#### REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Desperate Effort to Fire the Southern

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 26.] The second mission of the Hon. F. P. Blair to Rich-ond is ended, by the return of that gentleman to Washington yesterday morning. That nothing has been accomplished towards an immediate peace we feel justified in assuring our readers. The enemy are willing to permit us to dictate our own terms, provided only we will not dis tutional provision for its protection and extension, full been carried off during the war, anything, everything that we can ask or think will be freely granted, if only cede us if we will only return to the Union. But thes are willing to give up slavery for our liberty. We intenus by our forefathers. Slavery has nothing whatever to do with this war. We will sweep the instit before us the moment it stands in the way of the accomplishment of our liberty. The enemy might as well abandon the effort to bribe us with protection for slavery out of our liberty. We admit that there are a few liberty for their negroes; but our word for it, they are

few and utterly contemptible. lature looking to reconstruction, but they will be rejected with a unanimity which will forever damn the wretched upon the fair name of the State. When they make their appearance it will be time enough to speak of their will be found to be men of no earthly influence; m place. Those who would now entertain propositions of and brothers, the violators of our women, the wretche who have burned our houses and desolated our mertifying to see any such resolutions introduced, and we do earnestly hope that good sense may prevent their

that we can desire that our people have only to be true to themselves and they will eventually secure their freedom. When Mr. Lincoln is willing to give up his love for freeing negroes, when he and his people are willing to give constitutional guarantee for the protection of slavery, and even to repeal all laws prohibiting its intro-duction into the free States, to pay for all stolen negroes, ginning to understand that the job is too big. firm now. We have gone through the flery ordeal. We and brothers we now mourn, and we shall soon rejoice in the enjoyment of our liberty and independence.

cknowledge our independence provided a treaty of com-serce and a league offensive and defensive for the appliation of the Monroe doctrine to all the States of North time our readers may as well revolve the subject in their

MR. BLAIR MAKES A POINTED PROPOSITION

teamer Allison with Commissioner Ould for the truce out at Boulware's landing. It is understood that Mr. eace. After laying before our authorities, informally of nding that these modest dealess were not likely to be anding that these modest desires were not likely to be complied with, he came down pointedly to a proposition of reunion upon any terms, and desired to know upon what terms the South would agree to return to the sheltering Ægis of the old flag. He suggested the Union as it was, the nigger as he is, and the South as it used to be. He suggested the negroes stolen and property destroyed by the armies and emissaries of federal usurpation. Of course he made all of these suggestions on his own responsibility; but whether deemed authoritative or not, he received not pendence and independence only. He then inquired whether, if the independence of the South were recogaized by the federal government, the South would make sommon cause with the North and drive the French from Mexico. The response understood to have been given to this diplomatic feeler was:—"Make the proposition for-mally and officially and you will get a reply."

tion with persons in and out of authority while in Richnond, so far as we have been able to learn. There may bably, there may have been some allusions to driving the English out of Canada, in connection with the last pro-

THE IMPROBABLE STORY WELL PERSISTED IN. (From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 261

Mr. Blair, peace missionary, left the city yesterday morning for Grant's lines by flag of truce boat. Nothing a known of what passed between him and the President during their frequent interviews. From what dronoed

ome have inferred that he proposed some such visionary cheme as reconstruction; the South to retain its pecu-lar institution untouched, and the Yankees to pay for all the negroes they have stolen. Any speculation his propositions, if he made any, are very ide.

#### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

BELEASE OF PRISONERS PROM THE OLD CAPITOL One result of the investigation ordered by the House of Old Capitol prison has been the release of over fifty per-sons, against whom no charges could be found.

In the case of L C Waters, a member of the State Benate of Maryland, who was banished south of our lines by order of General Lew Wallace, but who was stopped at Fortress Monroe by order of the President, and re manded to Baltimore, to be tried by a military com mission, has been discharged by the commission, on the ground that prosecution was barred by the statute of limitation of 1797. The charge preferred against him was, that in 1861 he displayed a rebel flag from his window in Baltimore. He has, however, been

PROPOSED REINSTATEMENT OF GENERAL BUTLER. A delegation of Senators and Representatives called upon the President yesterday, to urge the reinstatement of General Butler in his late command, or that some equally prominent command should be given him else-where. The President declined to grant the request, and it is said rebuked them for interfering in this manner with the control of the army, which was legitimately SCARCITY OF PORAGE.

Owing to the ice blockade of the Potomac the govern ment is sending wagons out into the country in all directions to procure hay. A large number of hay boats ound up are frozen in below Alexandria, with no imme-

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 28, 1885. THE COURT OF INQUIRY IN THE CASE OF MAYAL CONTRACTOR

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a c from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting to the Sen-ate, in compliance with a resolution of this body of June last, the proceedings of the court of inquiry in the case of C. W. Schofield, naval contractor, filling several hundred foolscap pages.

The communication was laid on the table INCREASE OF PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Petitions for icrease of pay to army officers were pre-sented by Mesers. Wade and Anthony and appropriately referred.

restions for icrease of pay to army officers were presented by Mesers. Wade and Anthony and appropriately referred.

Mr. Spracue, (rep.) of R. I., introduced an act supplementary to the act regulating the compensation of members of Congress. It provides for an increase of pay to the members of both Houses from three thousand to five thousand dollars per annum.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF PRINTERNY NADION.

Mr. COLLANER, (rep.) of Vt., introduced a resolution directing the Committee on the Library to publish the correspondence of James Madison.

Mr. COLLANER, explained that the papers would make four volumes, and the cost of five hundred copies would be eight thousand dollars.

The resolution was adopted.

THE EXPLENCE OF A SUPERME BEING.

Mr. SURMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, presented the petition of the Citizens of Ohio seking for an amendment to the constitution of the United States, acknowledging the existence of a Supreme Being.

ALMY STAINTIC.

The resolution of Mr. RIDDER, (opp.) of Del., calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the number of men furnished by each state in the different calls for troops, was taken up and passed.

ONNITTEE OR CORRUPTION.

The resolution of Mr. DAVIR, (opp.) of Ky., for the addition to the committees of the Senate of a committee of five on the corruptions of the Edward.

Mr. Shriman said it was not the province of the Senate to investigate the conduct of government officers. That belonged to the House fo impeach officers and of the Senate to try them when impeached.

Mr. Hark, (rep.) of N. H., said that he did not see that any good had resulted from investigating the corruptions of the Ravy Department. It did its work, and soon after the Navy Department officers and property in Boston was selied and the was imprisoned and ordered not to be released on beil in a sun less than five hundred thousand collars. The Navy Department went farther. It sent a commission roving about the country to find out something against the chairman of the committee that investigated these outrag

Mr. Jounson, (opp.) of Md.—Do you know who wro

hese instructions?

Mr. Half — I don't know the hand writing exactly, but ou know I am a Yankee and have a right to guess.

Mr. Davis, (opp.) of Ky. — Whom do you guess it was?

Mr. Half — I guess it was the man who is the actual Secretary of the Navy.

SEVERAL SENATORS — What is his name?

Mr. Half — I prefer to be a little "for-y" on that sub-

Mr. HALE—I prefer to be a little "lor.y" on that submel known there had been the most gigantic frauds in
the Navy Department—that these frauds had been discovered and the perpetrators found out—but there it
anded. Nothing had been done to the guilty parties.
Those investigations had no effect whatever, and it was
useless to continue them any further.

Mr. Hale was here compelled to suspend his remarks
by the expiration of the morning hour.

RETALLATION IN THE INLATIENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.
The CHAIN then decided that the order of the day,
which was the resolution advising retaliation upon the
rebels for the cruelties inflicted upon our prisoners, must
be considered.

some solders in the gailery to appear, when the ser-geant-at-arms suppressed.

Mr. Summer, (rep.) of Mass., said that the resolution had been altered so much in the course of the debate that nothing remained of it but the name. It was no longer for retaliation in kind, as at first introduced; how now it proposed to be a conformity with the laws of na-tions. He would, at the proper time, propose as amend-ment to make it also conform to the usages of civilized society. He solemnly protested against retaliation in kind.

kind.

Mr. Hale was for retalisation for cruelties inflicted on soldiers, white or black.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Johnson and Davis.

Pending the consideration of this subject the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1865. THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROGRATING SLAVERY.

roposed anti-slavery constitutional amendment. About Mr. Aprilar, (rep.) of Ohio, said it was his intention to

press a vote on Tuesday.

Mr. Hissir, (rep.) of Cal., advocated the amendment.

and, noticing objection, said the State which subscribe in which amendments are to be made, and that slavory is not reserved to the State. The constitution was
established to promote the blessings of liberty and
insure domentic tranquility; but these ends cannot be secomplished until we abolish slavery, which is the element
of discord and wil, not only in, but also outside of the
States where it exists, and will so continue as long as it
remains; therefore it should be abolished, and there was
no time more expedient and proper than now to take
measures for that purpose.

Mr. Phys. (opp.) of Ohlo, said, this is not a question as
to whether slavery is right or wrong; it was not a quetion whether it ought to be continued or abolished; but
the question was higher, namely; whether this Congress, three fourths of the States ratifying its action, may
invade the rights of the States and destroy the balance

the question was higher, namely: whether this Congress, three fourths of the States ratifying its action, may invade the rights of the States and destroy the balance of power so weely adjusted by the framers of the constitution? He was not willing thus to invade the sovereignty of the States by engrafting a new power in the constitution. He said the republican party can exist only by changing the fundamen at law, as it was incompetent to govern the country under the constitution as it now exists.

Mr. Warmursk, (rep.) of Ill., desired to state a fact to the House—that in the Illinois Senate only ave

out of the eleven democratic members of the body recently voted against a resolution instructing the Senators from that State to the structing the Senators from that State to the for the constitutional amendment; that he leading speech in the Illinois Senate was made by Senators for Connell, one of the oldest and ablest democrats in the State, and known as "The Democratic War Horse of Illinois." Other democratic Fenators spoke and veted for the resolutions of instructions, among them Senators Lindsay, of Paoria, and Scodeld of Hancock county, and a brother of the distinguished member from Pennsylvania in this House of the same name.

Mr. Cotz, (rep.) of Cal., briefly argued that what is dangerous to a portion of the people is dangerous to all of them; that our country has done more by precept and example to remove oppressions on mankind than all other nations combined. He expressed his firm belief that justice will triumph, freedom prevail, and the Representatives of the people in this capital will continue to exert its beneficial sway for all time.

Mr. Synaza, (rep.), of N. J., briefly advocated the amendment, but not discussing the constitutional question.

Mr. Payterson, (rep.) of N. H., argued on the consti-

amendment, but not discussing the constitutional question.

Mr. Patterson, (rep.) of N. H., argued on the constitutional question, in connection with his advocacy of the amendment; he said no assembly of human lawmakers could create the right of property in man which we either as men or citzens are bound to respect. Those who had produced the present rebellion had foresworn the constitution, forfeited every right under it, and had justly incurred the charge of treason.

Mr. Morats, (rep.) of N. Y., discussed the constitutional question, maintaining that there is a clearly defined power to pass the amendment.

Mr. Pizz, (rep.) of Mr., advocated the amendment, and said the people by the late election had decided against slavery. Let it be destroyed, so that the only contest hereafter shall be who did the most to bring about the consummation.

## WILMINGTON.

ANOTHER PIRATE CAPTURED.

The Tallahassee Runs in at New Inlet and is Secured by Admiral Porter.

No Rebel Vessels in Cape Fear River,

&c., Capture of the Pirate Tallahassee off Wilmington.

WASSINGTON, Jan. 28, 1865 says that the Tallahassee, alias Olustee, was captu last night in attempting to run in at New Inlet. The Navy Department has no information confirming the

the steamer Tallahassee at New Inlet on the 18th

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 26.]
It had been generally supposed that the Yankees, by
the capture of Fort Fisher, had cut off quite a fleet of blockade runners in the Cape Fear river; but we are glad to learn that they all escaped to sea before the disaster referred to. There is no doubt, since Wilmington is no longer available as a port of entry, that a new harbon

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Bills were introduced for the correction of area and the equalization of taxes, and to incorporate the New York and Brooklyn Passenger and Transit Company, when, for the want of a quorum, the Senate adjou antil Monday morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27, 1868 During a severe gale last night an Italian vessel, just starting, with \$180,000 in glold and a heavy cargo, for China, nearly drifted ashore.

Arrived, ship David Crockett, from New York SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28, 1865. The United States Grand Jury have ignored the charge sgainst Michael Hays, accused of conspiracy to fit out a pirate vessel to prey upon the commerce of the United States, the evidence being insufficient. Hays is now in

charge of the military authorities at Alcares, but will probably be released. coarly the average fall of rain as compared with fifteen

There are rumors of a heavy defalcation in the office of the United States Revenue Department. The matter is

being investigated by the collector of the port and Arrived ships Cremorne, from New York; Imperial,

Awful Steamboat Explosion.

ville, Tenn., yesterday morning. One hundred and sixtykilled and missing and sixty-nine wounded. All the

guns of the Ninth Indiana battery were lost. No futher

A treatise on "Ordnance and Armor," by Alexander L Holley, B. P., has just been published from the house of D. Van Nostrand. Hitherto the discoveries and inventions in the various guns, projectiles and different kinds war on modern principles, and by means of modern instruments of offence and defence, have been known only in their most superficial details, except to those having access to the official records deposited in the archives of the respective ordnance bureaus of the Departments of War and the Navy. Mr. Holley's work in a measure sile this long existing want, its merits not being so much the discovery or advancement of any new theories as a compilation and statistical arrangement of Sacts relative to the subjects of which it treats, with regard to comprehensive elucidation and casy reference. Many of the facts are now for the first time presented to the general student in such matters, and contains information drawn from investigation of not only official sources in the United States, but collaterally Frunch and English. The most important points treated are standard guns and their fabrication, with full explanations of the different kinds, with the relative merits and east from guns. A discussion of all the various guns of modorn times; the two systems of destroying an iron-clad enemy, with experiments in heavy shot she low velocities; desaching armor by heavy shot; effect on solid and laminated armor, smashing shipe' sides by weight of shot; the advantage of single heavy over many light shot; small shot at high velocities, with a consideration of armor-punching guns; conditions of greatest effects; law of penetration, and the conditions of greatest effects; law of penetration, and the conditions of greatest effects; law of penetration, and the conditions of greatest effects; law of penetration and their greater penetrating area; the effect of lead shot on iron plates, and the merits and defects of light, elongated projectile, sub-calibra projectile; the merits of riffing, long range lighting and loss of velocity of round shot; the range of iron-clad warfare and the merits and defects of the system; on breaching of masonry, as elucidated by the experience of Forta Pulsaki and Sumter, and the merits and defects of the system of great and revolutions. The work is int in their most superficial details, except to those having access to the official records deposited in the archives of